BUREAU OF STATISTICS

YUKON EMPLOYMENT

March 2009

Employment in the Yukon, Mar. '08 to Mar. '09

Yukon's labour force decreased in March '09 (17,800) compared to March '08. Of the March 2009 labour force figure, 16,600 were employed and 1,200, or 6.7%, were unemployed. One year ago, in March 2008, there were 17,900 individuals in the labour force of whom 17,100 were employed and 800, or 4.5%, were unemployed.

March 2009 Employment at a glance:

- Labour force: 17,800
- Employed: 16,600
- Unemployment: 1,200
- Unemployment rate: 6.7%
  - *-Last month* *6.7%*
  - *-One year ago* *4.5%*

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PLEASE NOTE: Due to rounding, the sum of individual Labour Force Survey characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.

As of the January 2009 release, there were minor revisions made to all seasonally adjusted labour force characteristics from 2006 through 2008.

Figures From Across Canada—March 2009

	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Yukon	**16,600**	**1,200**	**6.7%**
Canada	16,838,100	1,456,600	8.0%
Newfoundland & Labrador	217,000	37,300	14.7%
P.E.I.	68,700	8,900	11.5%
Nova Scotia	453,400	44,300	8.9%
New Brunswick	364,700	38,400	9.5%
Quebec	3,835,500	346,300	8.3%
Ontario	6,548,100	620,400	8.7%
Manitoba	603,700	32,300	5.1%
Saskatchewan	519,800	25,600	4.7%
Alberta	1,987,200	123,000	5.8%
B.C.	2,240,100	180,100	7.4%

This table shows that Yukon is fourth lowest in the country in terms of the unemployment rate (6.7%). Saskatchewan's unemployment rate (4.7%) was lowest, while Newfoundland's rate (14.7%) was highest.

Note: The NWT's unemployment rate of 4.5% and Nunavut's (10 largest communities) figure of 8.1% are available only as "unadjusted" estimates and are therefore not included in this table of seasonally adjusted data. Like the Yukon figures, they are also three-month moving averages and are therefore not included in the overall figure for Canada.

Yukon's Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate remained relatively low over the past year. The following changes have occurred on a month-to-month basis:

		Percentage points*
2009	• February to March	0.0
	• January to February	0.6
2008	• Dec. '08 to Jan. '09	0.6
	• November to December	0.6
	• October to November	-0.1
	• September to October	0.0
	• August to September	-0.6
	• July to August	0.6
	• June to July	-0.1
	• May to June	1.2
	• April to May	0.0
	• March to April	-0.6
	• February to March	-0.5

** percentage point is the actual numerical difference between two percentages, such as: 10% - 8% = 2 percentage points.*

What is the unemployment rate, and how is it calculated?

The unemployment rate shows the relationship between the number of unemployed and the labour force. The labour force includes those individuals 15 years of age and older who are either employed or unemployed but looking for work. The higher the value of the unemployment rate, the greater the number of individuals unemployed as compared to the labour force.

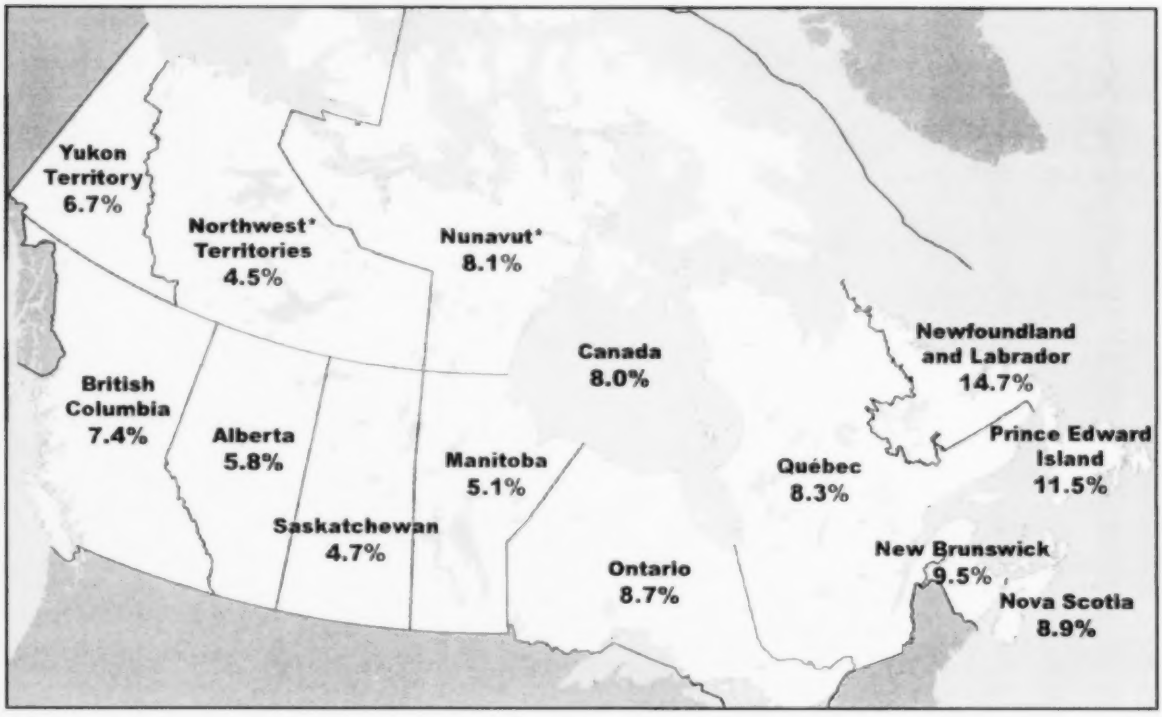
The survey that estimates the Yukon's unemployment rate, the Labour Force Survey (LFS), has undergone survey redesign so comparable data is only available back to 1995.

Over the last 15 years the average unemployment rate for March has been 8.7%.

Looking at the change in the unemployment rate between February and March in previous years, the rate has risen 4 times, fallen 8 times and stayed the same 3 times since 1995.

	February	March	Change
2009	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%
2008	5.0%	4.5%	-0.5%
2007	3.0%	4.2%	1.2%
2006	4.6%	5.1%	0.5%
2005	5.4%	4.4%	-1.0%
2004	6.5%	6.4%	-0.1%
2003	10.2%	9.8%	-0.4%
2002	9.6%	9.7%	0.1%
2001	11.4%	10.9%	-0.5%
2000	11.2%	10.5%	-0.7%
1999	14.0%	14.0%	0.0%
1998	11.7%	13.5%	1.8%
1997	14.0%	13.5%	-0.5%
1996	9.0%	9.0%	0.0%
1995	8.1%	7.7%	-0.4%
Average 1995 to 2009	**8.7%**	**8.7%**	**0.0%**

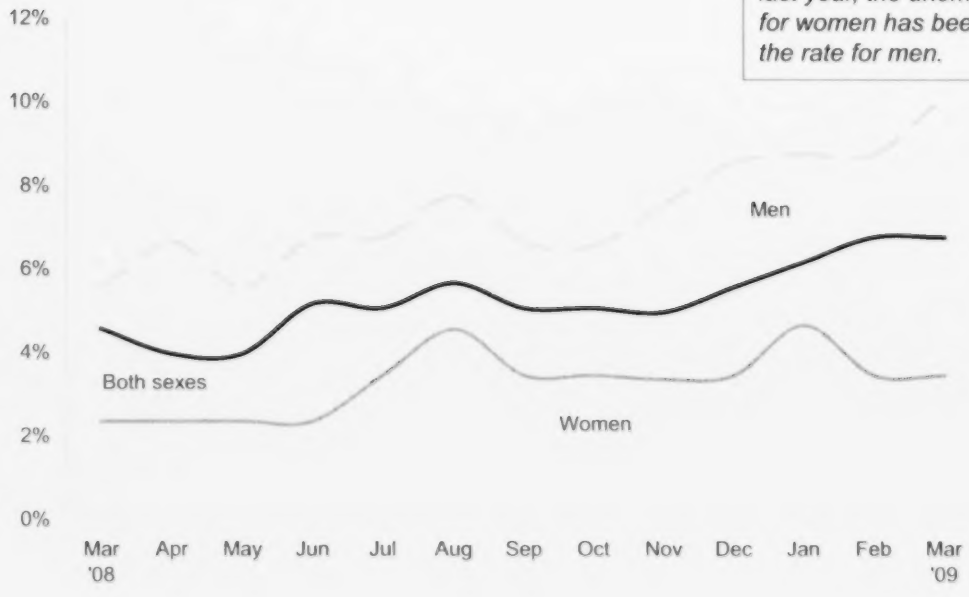
Unemployment rates: Canada, Provinces and Territories — March 2009



*The unemployment rates for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are NOT seasonally adjusted.

Monthly Unemployment Rates for the Yukon Labour Force Aged 15 and Over

This chart shows that over the last year, the unemployment rate for women has been lower than the rate for men.



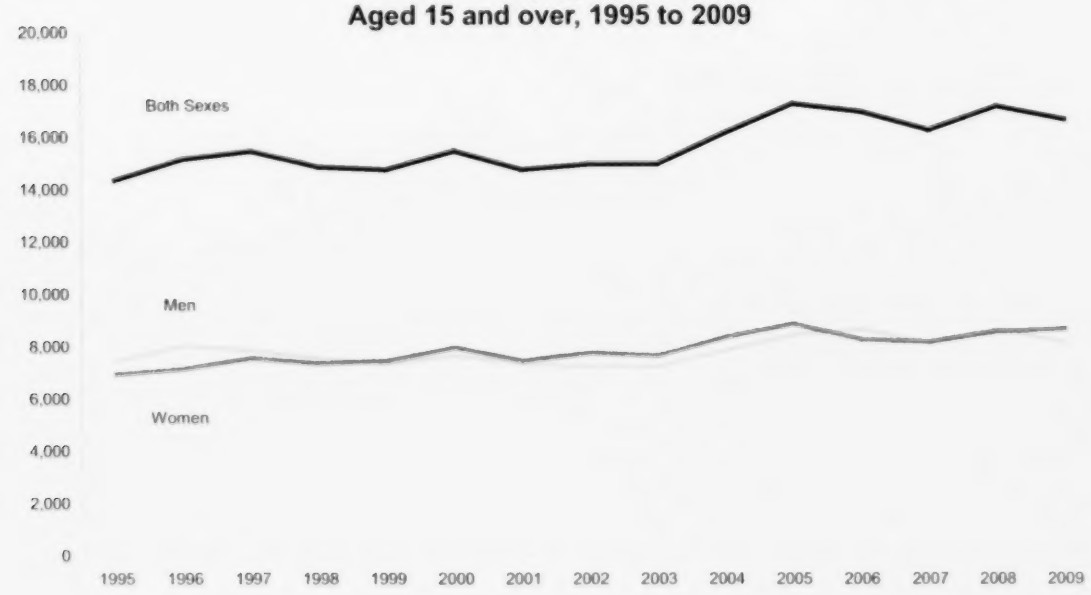
Yukon's Labour Force Aged 15 and Over Continued. . .

		Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2009	Mar	17,800	8,900	8,900	16,600	8,100	8,600	1,200	900	300
	Feb	17,900	9,200	8,700	16,700	8,300	8,400	1,200	800	300
	Jan	17,900	9,200	8,700	16,800	8,500	8,300	1,100	800	400
2008	Dec	18,200	9,400	8,800	17,100	8,600	8,600	1,000	800	300
	Nov	18,300	9,300	9,000	17,400	8,600	8,800	900	700	300
	Oct	18,100	9,200	8,900	17,200	8,600	8,600	900	600	300
	Sep	17,900	9,100	8,800	17,000	8,500	8,500	900	600	300
	Aug	17,900	9,100	8,900	16,900	8,400	8,500	1,000	700	400
	Jul	17,900	9,000	8,800	17,000	8,400	8,600	900	600	300
	Jun	17,800	9,000	8,800	17,000	8,400	8,600	900	600	200
	May	17,800	9,100	8,800	17,200	8,500	8,600	700	500	200
	Apr	17,900	9,100	8,800	17,100	8,500	8,600	700	600	200
	Mar	17,900	9,100	8,800	17,100	8,600	8,500	800	500	200
2007	Mar	16,800	8,700	8,200	16,200	8,100	8,100	700	600	*
2006	Mar	17,800	9,200	8,600	16,900	8,600	8,200	900	500	300
2005	Mar	18,000	9,100	8,900	17,200	8,400	8,800	800	700	200
2004	Mar	17,200	8,600	8,600	16,100	7,800	8,300	1,100	800	300
2003	Mar	16,400	8,200	8,200	14,900	7,200	7,600	1,600	1,000	600
2002	Mar	16,500	8,300	8,200	14,900	7,200	7,700	1,600	1,200	500
2001	Mar	16,500	8,400	8,200	14,700	7,300	7,400	1,800	1,100	700
2000	Mar	17,200	8,700	8,400	15,400	7,600	7,900	1,800	1,200	600
1999	Mar	17,100	9,000	8,200	14,700	7,300	7,400	2,400	1,700	800
1998	Mar	17,100	9,000	8,100	14,800	7,500	7,300	2,300	1,500	800
1997	Mar	17,800	9,300	8,500	15,400	7,800	7,500	2,400	1,500	1,000
1996	Mar	16,600	9,000	7,700	15,100	8,000	7,100	1,500	1,000	500
1995	Mar	15,500	8,200	7,300	14,300	7,400	6,900	1,200	800	400
Average Mar 1995 to 2009		**17,100**	**8,800**	**8,300**	**15,600**	**7,800**	**7,800**	**1,500**	**1,000**	**500**

(r) revised

** Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11).*

Number of Employed for March, Aged 15 and over, 1995 to 2009



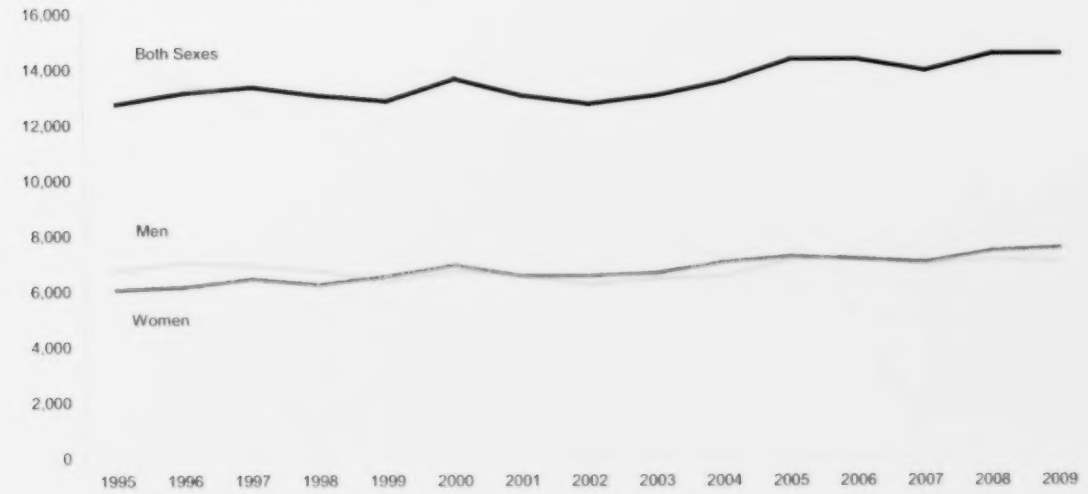
Yukon's Labour Force, Aged 25 and Over

		Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2009	Mar	15,300	7,600	7,700	14,500	7,000	7,500	800	600	200
	Feb	15,200	7,600	7,600	14,300	7,000	7,300	800	600	200
	Jan	15,100	7,600	7,600	14,300	7,000	7,300	900	600	300
2008	Dec	15,300	7,700	7,600	14,500	7,100	7,400	900	600	200
	Nov	15,400	7,700	7,700	14,700	7,200	7,500	700	500	200
	Oct	15,200	7,600	7,600	14,600	7,200	7,400	600	400	200
	Sep	15,000	7,500	7,500	14,500	7,200	7,300	600	300	200
	Aug	15,100	7,500	7,700	14,500	7,100	7,400	600	400	200
	Jul	15,100	7,500	7,700	14,600	7,100	7,600	500	400	*
	Jun	15,000	7,400	7,600	14,600	7,100	7,500	500	400	*
	May	15,000	7,400	7,600	14,600	7,100	7,500	400	300	*
	Apr	14,900	7,400	7,500	14,600	7,100	7,400	400	300	*
	Mar	14,800	7,400	7,500	14,500	7,100	7,400	400	300	*
2007	Mar	14,200	7,100	7,100	13,900	6,900	7,000	300	200	*
2006	Mar	14,900	7,500	7,400	14,300	7,200	7,100	500	300	300
2005	Mar	14,800	7,400	7,400	14,300	7,100	7,200	500	400	*
2004	Mar	14,400	7,100	7,300	13,500	6,500	7,000	900	600	300
2003	Mar	14,100	7,200	7,000	13,000	6,400	6,600	1,200	800	400
2002	Mar	13,800	7,100	6,800	12,700	6,200	6,500	1,200	900	300
2001	Mar	14,300	7,300	7,100	13,000	6,500	6,500	1,400	800	600
2000	Mar	14,900	7,700	7,200	13,600	6,700	6,900	1,300	900	400
1999	Mar	14,600	7,600	7,000	12,800	6,300	6,500	1,800	1,300	500
1998	Mar	14,600	7,800	6,800	13,000	6,700	6,200	1,700	1,100	600
1997	Mar	15,100	8,000	7,000	13,300	6,900	6,400	1,700	1,100	600
1996	Mar	14,100	7,600	6,500	13,100	7,000	6,100	1,100	600	400
1995	Mar	13,500	7,200	6,300	12,700	6,700	6,000	800	500	300
Average Mar 1995 to 2009		**14,500**	**7,400**	**7,100**	**13,500**	**6,700**	**6,700**	**1,000**	**700**	**400**

(r) revised

** Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11).*

Number of Employed for March, Aged 25 and over, 1995 to 2009



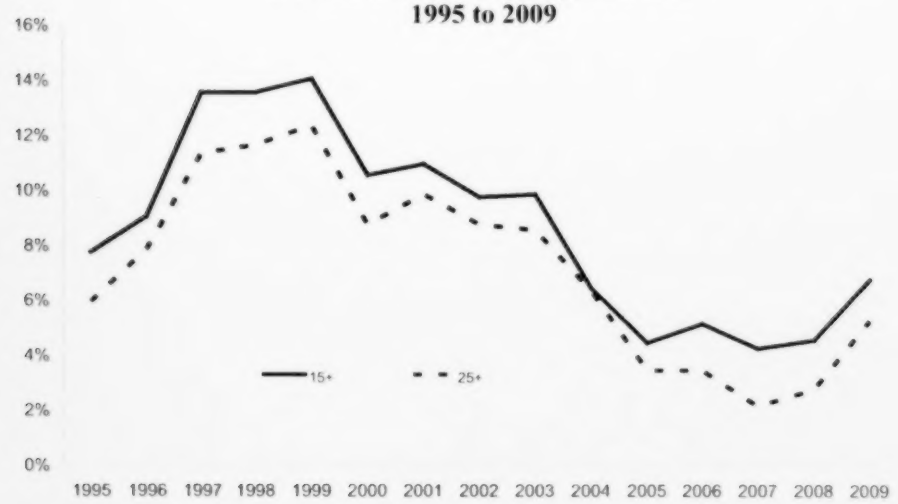
Yukon's Unemployment Rate

		15 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)			25 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2009	Mar	6.7	10.1	3.4	5.2	7.9	2.6
	Feb	6.7	8.7	3.4	5.3	7.9	2.6
	Jan	6.1	8.7	4.6	6.0	7.9	3.9
2008	Dec	5.5	8.5	3.4	5.9	7.8	2.6
	Nov	4.9	7.5	3.3	4.5	6.5	2.6
	Oct	5.0	6.5	3.4	3.9	5.3	2.6
	Sep	5.0	6.6	3.4	4.0	4.0	2.7
	Aug	5.6	7.7	4.5	4.0	5.3	2.6
	Jul	5.0	6.7	3.4	3.3	5.3	*
	Jun	5.1	6.7	2.3	3.3	5.4	*
	May	3.9	5.5	2.3	2.7	4.1	*
	Apr	3.9	6.6	2.3	2.7	4.1	*
	Mar	4.5	5.5	2.3	2.7	4.1	*
2007	Mar	4.2	6.9	*	2.1	2.8	*
2006	Mar	5.1	5.4	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.1
2005	Mar	4.4	7.7	2.2	3.4	5.4	*
2004	Mar	6.4	9.3	3.5	6.3	8.5	4.1
2003	Mar	9.8	12.2	7.3	8.5	11.1	5.7
2002	Mar	9.7	14.5	6.1	8.7	12.7	4.4
2001	Mar	10.9	13.1	8.5	9.8	11.0	8.5
2000	Mar	10.5	13.8	7.1	8.7	11.7	5.6
1999	Mar	14.0	18.9	9.8	12.3	17.1	7.1
1998	Mar	13.5	16.7	9.9	11.6	14.1	8.8
1997	Mar	13.5	16.1	11.8	11.3	13.8	8.6
1996	Mar	9.0	11.1	6.5	7.8	7.9	6.2
1995	Mar	7.7	9.8	5.5	5.9	6.9	4.8
Average Mar 1995 to 2009		**8.7**	**11.4**	**6.2**	**7.2**	**9.3**	**5.9**

(r) revised

** Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11).*

Yukon's March Unemployment Rate
1995 to 2009



Yukon's Employment - seasonally unadjusted figures

A word about "adjusted" vs. "unadjusted"

The statistics on the next 5 pages are "seasonally unadjusted," as opposed to the figures on pages 1 through 6, which are "seasonally adjusted."

"Seasonally adjusted" refers to the technique of adjusting the "raw" figures to remove seasonal movements (*see page 12 for further explanation*). As such, "seasonally adjusted" employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than the "raw" or "unadjusted" figures.

Some of the variables mentioned in the next 5 pages are available only in the "unadjusted" format, while others are available both as "adjusted" and "unadjusted." Comparisons between the "adjusted" and "unadjusted" series should not be made.

Yukon's Labour Force Characteristics (unadjusted)

		Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Employment Rate
						%		
2009	Mar	17,500	16,300	1,200	6,600	6.9	72.6	67.6
	Feb	17,400	16,200	1,200	6,600	6.9	72.2	67.2
	Jan	17,500	16,300	1,200	6,500	6.9	72.9	67.9
2008	Dec	18,000	16,900	1,100	5,900	6.1	75.3	70.7
	Nov	18,300	17,400	900	5,600	4.9	76.6	72.8
	Oct	18,400	17,500	800	5,500	4.3	77.3	73.5
	Sep	18,300	17,500	800	5,500	4.4	76.9	73.5
	Aug	18,600	17,700	900	5,200	4.8	78.2	74.4
	Jul	18,400	17,500	800	5,400	4.3	77.6	73.8
	Jun	17,900	17,100	900	5,700	5.0	75.5	72.2
	May	17,600	16,900	700	6,000	4.0	74.6	71.6
	Apr	17,500	16,700	800	6,100	4.6	74.2	70.8
	Mar	17,500	16,700	800	6,000	4.6	74.5	71.1
2007	Mar	16,500	15,800	700	6,900	4.2	70.5	67.5
2006	Mar	17,400	16,400	900	6,300	5.2	73.7	69.5
2005	Mar	17,600	16,700	900	6,000	5.1	74.6	70.8
2004	Mar	16,800	15,600	1,200	6,300	7.1	72.7	67.5
2003	Mar	16,100	14,300	1,700	6,300	10.6	71.9	63.8
2002	Mar	16,100	14,300	1,800	5,700	11.2	73.9	65.6
2001	Mar	16,100	14,100	2,000	5,500	12.4	74.2	65.0
2000	Mar	16,700	14,700	2,000	5,000	12.0	76.6	67.4
1999	Mar	16,700	13,900	2,700	5,100	16.2	77.0	64.1
1998	Mar	16,600	14,000	2,600	5,300	15.7	75.8	63.9
1997	Mar	17,200	14,500	2,700	4,800	15.7	78.2	65.9
1996	Mar	16,000	14,300	1,800	5,200	11.3	75.5	67.5
1995	Mar	15,000	13,500	1,500	5,400	10.0	73.5	66.2
Average Mar 1995 to 2009		**16,700**	**15,000**	**1,600**	**5,800**	**9.9**	**74.3**	**66.9**

Note: *Due to rounding, the sum of individual LFS characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.*

Full-time and Part-time Employment

		Total Employed	Full-time	% of all employed	Part-time	% of all employed
2009	Mar	16,300	13,900	85.3%	2,400	14.7%
	Feb	16,200	13,700	84.6%	2,500	15.4%
	Jan	16,300	13,900	85.3%	2,400	14.7%
2008	Dec	16,900	14,600	86.4%	2,400	14.2%
	Nov	17,400	15,100	86.8%	2,300	13.2%
	Oct	17,500	15,300	87.4%	2,200	12.6%
	Sep	17,500	15,400	88.0%	2,200	12.6%
	Aug	17,700	15,400	87.0%	2,300	13.0%
	Jul	17,500	15,100	86.3%	2,400	13.7%
	Jun	17,100	14,300	83.6%	2,800	16.4%
	May	16,900	14,000	82.8%	2,900	17.2%
	Apr	16,700	13,800	82.6%	2,900	17.4%
	Mar	16,700	13,800	82.6%	2,900	17.4%
2007	Mar	15,800	13,400	84.8%	2,400	15.2%
2006	Mar	16,400	13,500	82.3%	2,900	17.7%
2005	Mar	16,700	14,300	85.6%	2,400	14.4%
2004	Mar	15,600	12,800	82.1%	2,800	17.9%
2003	Mar	14,300	12,100	84.6%	2,300	16.1%
2002	Mar	14,300	11,500	80.4%	2,800	19.6%
2001	Mar	14,100	11,400	80.9%	2,700	19.1%
2000	Mar	14,700	11,400	77.6%	3,400	23.1%
1999	Mar	13,900	11,300	81.3%	2,700	19.4%
1998	Mar	14,000	11,300	80.7%	2,600	18.6%
1997	Mar	14,500	11,700	80.7%	2,800	19.3%
1996	Mar	14,300	12,000	83.9%	2,300	16.1%
1995	Mar	13,500	11,300	83.7%	2,300	17.0%
Average Mar 1995 to 2009		**15,000**	**12,400**	**82.7%**	**2,600**	**17.3%**

Employment in Goods- and Service-Producing Industries

		Total Employed	Goods-Producing Industries	Service-Producing Industries
2009	Mar	16,300	2,400	13,800
	Feb	16,200	2,400	13,800
	Jan	16,300	2,400	13,900
2008	Dec	16,900	2,600	14,400
	Nov	17,400	2,800	14,600
	Oct	17,500	3,200	14,400
	Sep	17,500	3,000	14,500
	Aug	17,700	3,200	14,500
	Jul	17,500	3,100	14,500
	Jun	17,100	3,000	14,000
	May	16,900	2,900	14,000
	Apr	16,700	3,000	13,700
	Mar	16,700	3,000	13,700

		Total Employed	Goods-Producing Industries	Service-Producing Industries
2007	Mar	15,800	2,000	13,700
2006	Mar	16,400	2,300	14,100
2005	Mar	16,700	1,700	15,000
2004	Mar	15,600	1,300	14,300
2003	Mar	14,300	1,300	13,000
2002	Mar	14,300	1,600	12,700
2001	Mar	14,100	1,500	12,600
2000	Mar	14,700	1,500	13,200
1999	Mar	13,900	1,200	12,800
1998	Mar	14,000	1,600	12,400
1997	Mar	14,500	1,800	12,700
1996	Mar	14,300	2,200	12,100
1995	Mar	13,500	1,700	11,800
Average Mar 1995 to 2009		**15,000**	**1,800**	**13,200**

Public and Private Sector Employment

		Total Employed	Public Sector*	Private Sector		
			Employees	Employees	Self-Employed	Total Private Sector
2009	Mar	16,300	7,100	7,200	2,000	9,200
	Feb	16,200	7,000	7,200	2,000	9,200
	Jan	16,300	6,900	7,400	2,100	9,500
2008	Dec	16,900	6,900	7,900	2,200	10,100
	Nov	17,400	6,900	8,200	2,300	10,500
	Oct	17,500	6,900	8,300	2,400	10,700
	Sep	17,500	6,700	8,400	2,400	10,800
	Aug	17,700	6,700	8,600	2,300	10,900
	Jul	17,500	6,800	8,400	2,400	10,800
	Jun	17,100	6,800	7,900	2,400	10,300
	May	16,900	6,500	7,800	2,700	10,500
	Apr	16,700	6,300	7,800	2,600	10,400
	Mar	16,700	6,200	8,000	2,600	10,600
2007	Mar	15,800	5,900	7,100	2,800	9,900
2006	Mar	16,400	5,900	7,700	2,800	10,500
2005	Mar	16,700	6,500	7,200	3,000	10,200
2004	Mar	15,600	6,100	7,200	2,300	9,500
2003	Mar	14,300	5,400	6,500	2,400	8,900
2002	Mar	14,300	6,000	5,900	2,400	8,300
2001	Mar	14,100	6,400	5,000	2,800	7,800
2000	Mar	14,700	6,300	5,500	2,900	8,400
1999	Mar	13,900	6,300	5,200	2,500	7,700
1998	Mar	14,000	5,600	6,200	2,200	8,400
1997	Mar	14,500	5,000	6,700	2,800	9,500
1996	Mar	14,300	5,200	6,800	2,300	9,100
1995	Mar	13,500	5,200	5,900	2,500	8,400
Average Mar 1995 to 2009		**15,000**	**5,900**	**6,500**	**2,600**	**9,100**

** Includes Federal, Territorial, Municipal, and First Nation Band Office employment.*

Labour Force

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15-24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
2009	Mar	17,500	2,400	15,100	8,700	7,400	8,800	7,700
	Feb	17,400	2,500	14,900	8,800	7,400	8,600	7,500
	Jan	17,500	2,500	15,000	8,900	7,400	8,600	7,500
2008	Dec	18,000	2,700	15,300	9,200	7,700	8,800	7,700
	Nov	18,300	2,700	15,600	9,300	7,700	9,000	7,800
	Oct	18,400	3,000	15,400	9,400	7,700	9,000	7,700
	Sep	18,300	3,100	15,200	9,400	7,600	8,900	7,600
	Aug	18,600	3,300	15,300	9,500	7,600	9,100	7,700
	Jul	18,400	3,100	15,200	9,400	7,500	9,000	7,700
	Jun	17,900	2,900	15,100	9,100	7,500	8,800	7,600
	May	17,600	2,800	14,900	9,000	7,400	8,700	7,500
	Apr	17,500	2,800	14,700	8,800	7,300	8,700	7,400
	Mar	17,500	2,800	14,700	8,900	7,200	8,600	7,400

% Change Mar. 2008 to Mar. 2009	
Both	
15+	0.0%
15-24	-14.3%
25+	2.7%
Men	
15+	-2.2%
25+	2.8%
Women	
15+	2.3%
25+	4.1%

Employed

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
2009	Mar	16,300	2,000	14,300	7,800	6,900	8,400	7,400
	Feb	16,200	2,100	14,100	7,900	6,800	8,300	7,300
	Jan	16,300	2,300	14,000	8,100	6,800	8,200	7,200
2008	Dec	16,900	2,500	14,400	8,400	7,000	8,600	7,400
	Nov	17,400	2,600	14,800	8,600	7,200	8,800	7,600
	Oct	17,500	2,700	14,800	8,800	7,400	8,700	7,400
	Sep	17,500	2,800	14,700	8,900	7,400	8,600	7,300
	Aug	17,700	2,900	14,800	8,900	7,300	8,800	7,500
	Jul	17,500	2,800	14,800	8,800	7,200	8,700	7,600
	Jun	17,100	2,500	14,600	8,400	7,100	8,600	7,500
	May	16,900	2,400	14,500	8,400	7,000	8,500	7,400
	Apr	16,700	2,400	14,400	8,200	7,000	8,500	7,400
	Mar	16,700	2,500	14,200	8,300	6,900	8,400	7,300

% Change Mar. 2008 to Mar. 2009	
Both	
15+	-2.4%
15-24	-20.0%
25+	0.7%
Men	
15+	-6.0%
25+	0.0%
Women	
15+	0.0%
25+	1.4%

Participation Rate

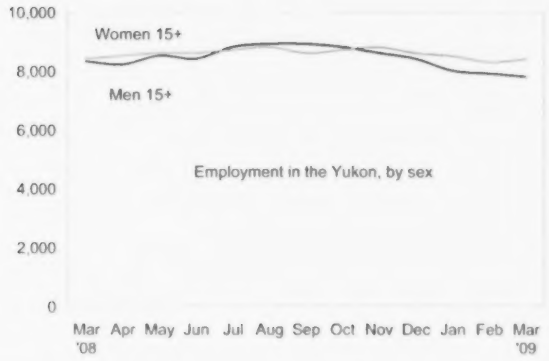
Change (% points) Mar. 2008 to Mar. 2009	
Both	
15+	-1.9
15-24	-9.3
25+	-0.3
Men	
15+	-2.9
25+	-0.3
Women	
15+	-0.2
25+	0.7

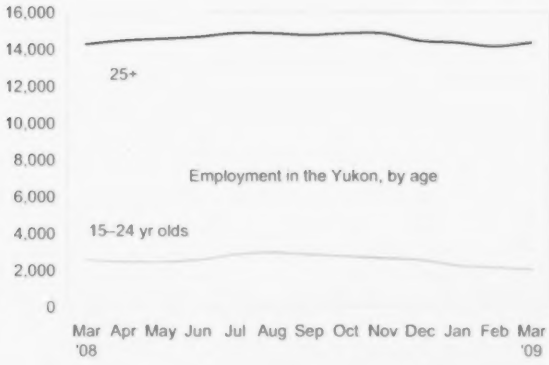
		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
		----------	%	----------	----------	%	----------	
2009	Mar	72.6	55.8	76.3	72.5	75.5	72.7	77.0
	Feb	72.2	58.1	75.6	73.3	76.3	71.7	75.0
	Jan	72.9	58.1	76.1	74.2	76.3	71.7	75.0
2008	Dec	75.3	62.8	78.1	76.7	79.4	73.3	77.8
	Nov	76.6	62.8	79.6	78.2	79.4	75.6	78.8
	Oct	77.3	69.8	79.0	79.0	80.2	75.6	77.8
	Sep	76.9	72.1	77.9	79.0	79.2	74.8	76.8
	Aug	78.2	76.7	78.5	79.8	79.2	76.5	78.6
	Jul	77.6	72.1	78.4	79.0	78.1	75.6	78.6
	Jun	75.5	67.4	78.2	77.1	78.9	74.6	77.6
	May	74.6	65.1	77.2	76.3	77.9	73.7	76.5
	Apr	74.2	65.1	76.6	74.6	76.8	73.7	76.3
	Mar	74.5	65.1	76.6	75.4	75.8	72.9	76.3

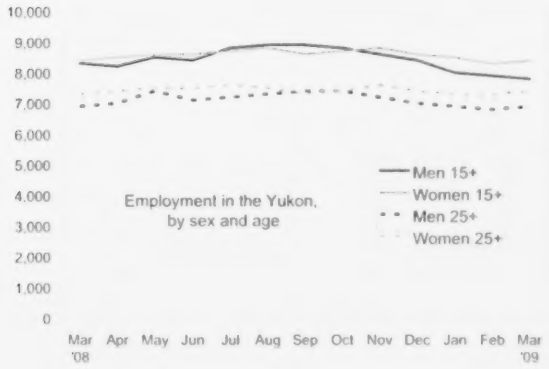
Employment Rate

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
		----------	%	----------	----------	%	----------	
2009	Mar	67.6	46.5	72.2	65.0	70.4	69.4	74.0
	Feb	67.2	48.8	71.6	65.8	70.1	69.2	73.0
	Jan	67.9	53.5	71.1	67.5	70.1	68.3	72.0
2008	Dec	70.7	58.1	73.5	70.0	72.2	71.7	74.7
	Nov	72.8	60.5	75.5	72.3	74.2	73.9	76.8
	Oct	73.5	62.8	75.9	73.9	77.1	73.1	74.7
	Sep	73.5	65.1	75.4	74.8	77.1	72.3	73.7
	Aug	74.4	67.4	75.9	74.8	76.0	73.9	76.5
	Jul	73.8	65.1	76.3	73.9	75.0	73.1	77.6
	Jun	72.2	58.1	75.6	71.2	74.7	72.9	76.5
	May	71.6	55.8	75.1	71.2	73.7	72.0	75.5
	Apr	70.8	55.8	75.0	69.5	73.7	72.0	76.3
	Mar	71.1	58.1	74.0	70.3	72.6	71.2	75.3

Change (% points) Mar. 2008 to Mar. 2009	
Both	
15+	-3.5
15-24	-11.6
25+	-1.8
Men	
15+	-5.3
25+	-2.2
Women	
15+	-1.8
25+	-1.3







Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- *they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).*

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- *they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;*
- *they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;*
- *they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.*

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

The survey described above is called the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Yukon has been included in the LFS since January 1992. However, the national rates for Canada do not include any of the territories.

The objectives of the LFS are to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications – employed, unemployed and not in the labour force – and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

The LFS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment including the self-employed, full- and part-time employment, and unemployment. It publishes monthly standard labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the employment rate and the participation rate.

In the Yukon, the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of the Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in the Yukon, they are counted in the Yukon's labour force.

Suppression of Data *For the Labour Force Survey in the Yukon, Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 for confidentiality reasons, in order to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.*

Definitions:

1. **Employment**
   Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

2. **Employment rate**
   Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. **Goods-Producing Industries**
   Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

4. **Labour force**
   The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

5. **Not in the labour force**
   Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

6. **Participation rate**
   The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

7. **Reference Week**
   The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

8. **Seasonal adjustment**
   Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

9. **Self-employed**
   There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

10. **Service-Producing Industries**
    Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

11. **Three-Month Moving Average**
    All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2008 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate will become the average of the rates for February, March and April.

12. **Unemployment**
    Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

13. **Unemployment rate**
    The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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